

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10, 192.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY next, January 8, 1787,

Will be presented,

A Variety of Entertainments,

With Alterations and Additions,

By THE LITTLE DEVIL AND COMPANY,

From SADDLERS WELLS,

As will be expressed in the Bills.

Journeymen Mason Lodge.

THE Most Worshipful the GRAND MASTER, and the other OFFICERS of the GRAND LODGE of SCOTLAND, having signified their intention of honouring the Lodge with a visit on Wednesday the 10th current, the Most Worshipful Master requests the attendance of the Brethren in St JOHN'S LODGE, Canongate, at six o'clock in the evening.

MRS FOWLER MILLINER.

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has just returned from London, with a large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY of the newest taste. Also, a variety of Modes, Sattins, Blouses, Black Laces, Thread Edgings, and fine Mullins.

JOHN WALKER VINTNER.

BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and wishes to inform the public, that he is in possession of both the Tea Rooms belonging to the Old Assembly Hall, which are well adapted for entertainments or balls, as the company can dine in the one and sup in the other, there being only a passage of nine feet betwixt the two. Gentlemen who please to honour the house with their company, may depend, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their entertainment agreeable.

SILVER PLATE, &c.

FORRESTER and COMPANY have for sale, on very reasonable terms, new patterns of the following articles: Silver Teapots and Stands, Silver sugar and cream Basins, Silver Decanters, Cups, Sets of Cutlery, and a great variety of silver shoe Buckles. As also, a second hand Silver Bread Basket, and two pairs silver Candlesticks, which will be disposed of for very little above the value in silver. They are also daily receiving fresh supplies, and new patterns of Tea Kitchens, Tea Trays, Knives and Forks, mahogany and flagstone Cakes, plated and metal Candlesticks, silk and linen Umbrellas, gold Lockets, Pins and Rings, Pocket Books, pick-tooth Cases, Snuff Boxes, Telescopes, &c. &c. All kinds of Hair Work in the newest taste.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE, PRESIDENT STAIRS.

NEW SILKS AND CLOTHS.

MILNE respectfully informs the Ladies, That the new assortment of SILKS are arrived, in all the fashionable elegance of fancy and colours. Very great choice of black silks and bombazines. An assortment of fashionable fashions for mantles and cloaks. Oriental shawls, uncommen, and very fine patterns. Cloths in every variety. New fancy vests and nappies; military scarlet cloth, &c. Commissions from the country properly attended to.

INSURANCE

Against Losses or damage by Fire.

THE propriety of being insured against Loss by Fire is obvious to every person. The security arising to individuals meeting with that awful calamity, by recovering their loss for a small consideration, is found to be attended with the happiest consequences. When a fire happens, where houses are crowded together, much loss arises from the necessary removal of furniture, &c. which alone is a sufficient inducement to insure.

With a view to prevent money from going out of the country, a number of Scots Gentlemen in different towns some time ago erected a new insurance-office, under the firm of The Dundee Insurance-Office against Loss or Damage by Fire. The security to the public, from the number of partners conjoined, must be undoubted; and, to recommend the Office to the patronage of the country, the most liberal treatment may always be depended on.

Those already insured, who may chuse to favour this Office, will receive a new policy and ticket gratis. Orders for insurance are received by DAVID PATERSON, at his INSURANCE-OFFICE in MILN'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH; and by the Company's agents in most of the principal towns in Scotland; from whom persons applying may receive a copy of the printed proposals.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE ENDEAVOUR.

ROBERT ROBERTSON Master, is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 17th January inst.

Good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, near the Royal Exchange.

First Vessels for James River,

VIRGINIA.

TO load at Port-Glasgow, and discharge at the nearest port for Petersburg, but may be engaged to deliver goods in any part of James River, or at Hampton, for other rivers.

TWO VERY STOUT BRIGS.

About three years old, built in Clyde under the particular inspection of their owners, viz. THE HOPE, James Steel, of about 300 hogheads, expected to be cleared out on or before the 13th January.

THE PEGGY, James Steel, of about 320 hogheads, to sail early in February.

J. and J. Wardrope and Co. at Glasgow, or A. McEachan and Co. at Port-Glasgow, may be applied to for freight or passage; and persons intending to ship or go passengers in the Hope are requested to hold themselves in readiness, as that vessel will not be detained longer than shall be necessary for fitting out.

GLASGOW, Dec. 25, 1786.

ENGLISH READING.

ON Monday next the 8th instant, at Two o'clock afternoon, in Mr Laurie's Dancing-room, James's Court, Lawnmarket,

Mr SCOTT

Will begin a Course of

EIGHT READINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE.

A Reading to be given each Monday till the Course be finished.

A subscription ticket to the Course (which ticket may be transferred) is Half-a-Guinea. Admittance to a Single Reading Half-a-Crown. Subscriptions are taken at the circulating Library, Parliament Square.

This Plan is adopted instead of the Dramatic Reading formerly advertised; and is already honoured with the names of several Ladies and Gentlemen of rank and fashion.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen who have received Tickets for the BALL to be given by the HUNT upon Thursday the 11th current, at the New Assembly Room, are requested to take notice, that the Ball will begin precisely at Eight o'clock.

No servants to be admitted, but those belonging to the Gentlemen of the Hunt, who will receive Tickets of admittance at Fortune's the day before the Ball.

The Members to meet at Fortune's upon Wednesday the 10th current, at four o'clock.

LORD ELIHANK, Prefect.

SIR JAMES BAIRD, Treasurer.

SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, Andrew Houstoun, Esq. Counsellors.

JOHN McDONALD, Esq. William Hagart, Secretary.

N. B. There will be a ballot for one vacancy.

BEECH TIMBER.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by JAMES WHITE at the Marble Work, Leith, on Friday the 13th January 1787, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

A Parcel of BEECH TREES and PLANK, all fit for immediate use, viz.

403 Beech Trees, } All seasoned, clean, and sound.

9 4-inch Planks, }

202 3-inch ditto, }

386 4-inch ditto, }

Commissions for his Marble Work executed on the short-est notice.

British State Lottery, Anno 1786.

Begins drawing on Monday the 13th February 1787.

Not two Blanks to a Prize—and the prizes to be paid in money, without deduction.

THE Original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, in variety of Thousands, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

(On account of Messrs Richardson and Goodrich, London.)

Where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted, by appointment of Government, and no where else in Scotland on their account.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
3 of	L. 10,000	L. 30,000
5	5,000	25,000
10	2,000	20,000
15	1,000	15,000
30	500	15,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
16,375	20	327,500

16,690 Prizes

First drawn Ticket, the 1st, 4th, 7th,

10th, 13th, and 16th days, 1000 L.

each, 6,000

Last drawn, 1,000

33,370 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, L. 500,000

Money for the prizes sold at this office will be paid, at current value, so soon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, in June 1787, without deduction.

At their offices, in last lottery, No. 48,577, a prize of Twenty Thousand Pounds, was sold in three fourths, one eighth, and two sixteenths—No. 27,964, a prize of Ten Thousand Pounds, in one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenths—No. 41,837, a prize of Five Thousand Pounds, in two fourths, two eighths, and four sixteenths—No. 5475 and No. 18,479, prizes of Five Thousand Pounds, in whole tickets—besides two of 2000, eight of 1000, and nine of 500.—And in lottery 1784, both the Twenty Thousand Pound Prizes were also sold, one in a whole ticket, the other divided into three—besides one of 2000, two of 1000, one of 500, and five of 200; of which one of 2000, three of 1000, and four of 500, were sold at Edinburgh.

Chances, policies, and every other mode of adventuring, different from tickets or shares, is contrary to act of Parliament; and though prizes, the payment cannot be enforced.

Country Correspondents may have tickets and shares sent, on remitting bills at sight or a short date. Correct numerical and register books are kept. Schemes to be had gratis at the office. Letters post paid duly answered.

This being the proper Season for using

MA SPILSBURY'S DROPS,

A fresh Supply is just received.

ANNE MACEWAN, resident in Edinburgh, having

been long affected with a scurvy, was recommended to the vendor of Mr Spilbury's drops, by Messrs Stewart and Storie of this city. She accordingly took two or three

bottles of this valuable Medicine, which has had such wonderful effects as to remove entirely her scorbutic complaints; and she is now perfectly cured.

Edin. July 8, 1786.

This cure will be sufficiently authenticated to the full satisfaction of any person, on applying to JOHN CAW, head of Lady Stair's Close, Lawn Market, where these Drops are sold in bottles at 5 s. each, and large bottles at 21 s. each, duty included. Where also may be had, Mr Spilbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, &c. twenty-second edition, Price, 3 s. Also, Compound Balm, for Colds, Asthma, Hooping Coughs, &c. price 1 s. duty included.

The Drops and Treatise are also sold by A. Thomson, Aberdeen, and J. Dunbar, Glasgow.

An INN at KELSO to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to Whit Sunday 1787, that large, commodious, and well-frequented INN at Kelso, well known by the name of the CROSS KEYS, as the time is presently possessed by George Hordington.

For particulars apply to Captain William Dickson, the proprietor, at Sydenham, near Kelso; William Smith writer in Kelso; or Walter Scott writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

M. ROBERTSON, Prince's Street,

EDINBURGH.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies, That she has just received from London great variety of Dress and Half Dress Caps, Hats, Tippets, &c.

Lily-white choice of Feathers and Flowers, Black and Blond Lace, Sattins and Modes, Fur Trimmings, and Muffs. All sorts of Beaver Hats and Bands.

Ladies may depend on being served on the most reasonable terms, and meeting with every article that is new and genteel, as she is regularly supplied from London.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

There is to be Sold by Auction, on Monday next the 8th inst. at Mr HAY'S Vendue, near the Cross Well, fourth side of the Street,

The Library of an eminent Gentleman,

Among which are several scarce books, in fine order.

Catalogues to be had at the Vendue, and of W. Laing book-seller, head of Canongate.

PIPE CLUB.

IT is judged proper to give notice to the MEMBERS of the PIPE CLUB, that there is to be a Quarterly Meeting on Monday next, the 8th day of January current, in the house of James Thomson vintner, Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, when all the Members are requested to attend.

J. R. in the Chair.

Supper on the table precisely at eight o'clock.

TO BE SOLD.

A HANDSOME CHESNUT MARE,

rising five, fit either for the road, or for hunting.

For particulars, enquire at the Menage Stables, where she may be seen.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceased DOCTOR ROBERT GROAT of Newhall, are requested to lodge immediately exact notes of the debts due to them, with Doctor Robert Groat, physician in Kirkwall, his son, or with Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet, Edinburgh, in order that proper measures may be taken for their payment.

Notice to Creditors.

THOSE of the Creditors of the deceased JOHN DUNDASS, merchant, Kilmuir, who have not as yet lodged their grounds of debt, are requested to do the same with William Robertson, writer, Forfar, on or before 21st March, as a dividend will then take place.—Those creditors who do not come forward with their claims, will have themselves to blame if cut off. Not to be repeated.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE plan for uniting the Colleges of Aber-

dedeen, is supported by a very general concurrence of all ranks of people in the counties adjacent to Aberdeen, best acquainted with the present state of the Colleges, and the improvements that are requisite; yet some distant Presbyteries have of late testified their dislike; and the gentlemen, at a meeting of one respectable county, have declared unfavourable opinions concerning it.

As the resolutions of the gentlemen of Invernesshire have been laid before the Public in your newspaper, I beg leave, in the same manner, to submit to that Public, and to the candour and good sense of these gentlemen themselves, a few observations suggested by perusing them.

1st, That emulation which they account of so much importance, at present produces no effect, either good or bad. That it ever can produce good effects is doubted. That it has produced bad effects is certain. Some of these are remembered, others are on record, and have formerly given much trouble to Royal Visitors.

The emulation of two neighbouring and rival Colleges formerly subsisted at St Andrews. Their union put an end to it; and since that time the University has become much more flourishing and useful than before.

2^d, The Legislature will have no occasion to make any essential alterations in the donations made to these Colleges; but merely to ascertain and authorise that plan by which they may be most beneficially applied to the purposes intended by the donors. The franchise of these communities will remain unimpaired, will become more valuable to themselves, and more useful to the Public, for whose sake it was originally granted.

3^d, Instead of clogging or obstructing the avenues to erudition, the object of the union is to open and clear them, and to provide for the youth of this northern country the same opportunities of education which Glasgow affords to the youth of the west.—Many alterations have been made in the Colleges since their institution; and all which have been made by the Legislature, or by Royal Visitors, have proved beneficial.—Others, made in a private manner, have frequently been corrected and reformed by Visitation.

4th, Much may be said as to the preference of Old or New Aberdeen for the seat of an University. The distance of a short mile will not keep young men from any amusements they wish to frequent; but may occasion more loss of time in resorting to them, and may expose to more casual dissipation and irregularity. It is but a slight inconvenience for Students to attend one class in the New Town, and another in the Old Town in the same day, should that become requisite. The Old Town Students frequently attend private teachers in New Aberdeen at present.—Even this slight inconvenience may be almost wholly obviated by a proper distribution of classes.

5th, To enlarge the salaries of the present Professors, is not the principal object of the plan; neither is it proposed to add unnecessary classes, but to

establish such as are wanting in the University, and are known to be very flourishing and useful at Glasgow, the model which it is proposed to adopt.

Far less is it intended to annihilate either of these Colleges, but to combine their operations in such a manner as may render each more useful, and more prosperous than in their separate state.

If, in consequence of such combination at present or hereafter, by the operation of the accumulating fund, any surplus should arise, it might very fully be employed, (and very much according to the liberal intentions of the founders), in establishing an Academy or Academies at Inverness, or in other proper situations in the north; such Academies being always considered as branches of the United University, and subject to its laws. This suggestion, thrown out by these gentlemen, and treated ludicrously by some, is in itself rational and liberal, perhaps in some measure practicable; at least, it is well entitled to consideration in the farther progress of measures for accomplishing an union.

It is to be wished, that the Presbyteries who do not approve of this plan, would in the same manner render public the reasons of their dislike, or at least impart them to the Professors engaged in promoting the union. I am well assured, that these gentlemen will for nothing so much as to be apprised of every objection which has the smallest weight with men of candid and liberal minds. Their desire is to accommodate their scheme to the sense of the Public. By attending to objections, they have already made considerable improvements in their original plan; others may be proposed, and they know, that it becomes them to profit by every suggestion which has that tendency.

But if capricious objections are brought forward, and fallacious arguments are advanced against them, it will become them also to vindicate their plan by suitable refutations.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

ABOUT Ten Tons of St Petersburg

SOAP TALLOW, of last importation. Apply to Benjamin Waters, Timber-bulk, Leith.

This Day is Published,

By WILLIAM CREECH,

The Second Edition, considerably enlarged,

DIDACTIC, &c.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF CANADA.

And the British Islands on the Coast of North America.

Illustrated with a new Map of that country, engraved for this present edition.

Best geographical monuments, and facsimile of the

“Although this account of the present state of Nova Scotia is but a short one, it is by no means unsatisfactory one; and those who delight in this kind of reading will not find themselves disappointed.”

Write English Review for August.

This publication affords us a pleasing account of the country which it briefly describes. The Author very judiciously classifies his observations under a number of distinct heads, from each of which, it would be easy to select particulars that are worthy of attention, and the tract before us certainly affords both entertainment and instruction; it is not a mere compilation, but written by a man acquainted with the country, and whose remarks appear to merit attentive consideration.

Write Monthly Review for October 1786.

THE EMPEROR, CRAIGIE, from

London, is arrived at Leith, with the loss of her anchors, cables, &c.—it is therefore requested that all concerned in the cargo, will call on board the ship and sign the average bill, that their goods may be sent up directly.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN EASTON Master at Car-

ronshore, and ALEXANDER EASTON Distiller at Seabegs.

THE whole creditors of the said John and Alexander Easton, are requested to meet by themselves or agents properly authorised, within the house of Andrew Mitchell innkeeper at Carronshore, upon Saturday the 3d day of February, in order to examine into the trustee's accounts and transactions relative to the trust-estate, and to give such further orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's estate; and all creditors who have not already lodged their claims, with the vouchers and instructions thereof, are desired to do the same, with Mr John Mackie merchant at Carronshore, the trustee, on or before the day of meeting aforesaid, with certification, that if they fail to comply, they will be cut out of the dividend to be then ordered, in terms of the act of Parliament.

AT LONDON.

For Norfolk and James River in Virginia,

The first sailing new British built ship

DOUGLAS,

ALEXANDER BEAN Commander,

Burthen about 600 hogheads tobacco, is now ready to receive goods on board; has excellent accommodation for passengers; the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will positively sail by the 10th of February next.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Allan and Stewart in Edinburgh, or to William Douglas, America Square, London.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, JAN. 5.

First. Second. Third.

Wheat, 12 s. 0 d. 11 s. 6 d. 10 s. 0

Barley, 17 s. 0 16 s. 0 15 s. 0

Oats, 11 s. 0 10 s. 0 9 s. 0

Pease, 16 s. 0 15 s. 0 14 s. 0

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 1.

Wheat, 32 to 37 6 Hog Pease, 46 to 50 6

Barley, 20 to 23 6 Beans, 47 to 50 6

Rye, 24 to 26 6 Tares, 46 to 50 6

Oats, 15 to 19 6 Flour per Bushel.

Pale Malt, 31 to 33 0 First, 30

Brown Malt, 32 to 33 0 Second, 27

Pease, 34 to 35 0 Third, 24

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.

THIS being the Empress's Name's Day, it has been celebrated as usual with the most unfeigned demonstrations of joy.

Dresden, December 20.

Losses by fire having been very frequent in this country, and the sufferers hitherto indemnified in part out of the public revenues, a new regulation is enacted, to take place from the 1st of January next, by which every proprietor of a house throughout this electorate is to enter it in a public register, at a valuation fixed by himself. The losses by fire are to be computed every six months, and an equivalent sum collected from the whole of the proprietors, in proportion to their property as registered, which is to be applied to the individual sufferers, according to the valuation contained in the register. This rule will naturally induce the proprietors to deliver in a fair valuation of their property.

ELOYD'S LIST.—Jan. 2.

THE William and Mary, Whitney, and Capelin, Pullen, are said to be lost near Figuera Bar.
The Live Oak, Congden, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Civita Vecchia, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.
The Mary, Nock, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Jersey, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.
The Brabant, Biltouze, from Malabar to France, is lost on the island Rodriguez.

Elmore, 16th Dec. Captain Gee, from Hull for Koningburg, after a disagreeable passage across the North Sea, got safe into Steinhofen, near Marstrand, the 7th instant, with loss of an anchor and cable.

The Lady Anna Eleonora, Redey, which was on shore on the Lapsland, is got off without damage. The Dronning Juliana Maria, Captain Forlow, from Copenhagen, failed from hence the 14th instant for China.

The Levant, Brindley, from Salonica, put into Malaga wind-bound, in company with the London, Neil, and two other ships from Smyrna; also a number of other vessels for England, per letter from Malaga the 3d of December.

The Thistle, English, from Cork to Malaga, was wrecked the 10th instant in the river Kenmare; part of the cargo saved.

The Fletcher, Edmonson, from Virginia to London, is on shore at Limerick, after being driven in a late storm from three anchors, but it is hoped will be got off.

Pool, 30. The Two Brothers, Willet, is repaired, and failed this morning on her voyage for Ancona. The report of the loss of the Penelope, Woolley, on the coast of Cornwall, was without foundation; there has been news from her at Minehead, having received some hurt at sea, and put in to rest.

Captain Davis, from Boston, spoke the George, Horn, from Newfoundland on the 10th ult. lat. 49. 30. long. 14. W. in distress and want of provisions; he could only spare him a small quantity of beef, and a keg of water, which was veered after by a rope; no boat could be hoisted out; the 22d ditto spoke the Jane, from Dominica for Waterford, lat. 42. long. 11. all well.

Petersburgh, Dec. 1. The French Ambassador has received the ultimatum of our Court relative to all the articles of the treaty of commerce to be concluded between Russia and France. The courier is set out for Paris with the above ultimatum. It is remarked, that the French Minister is not at all satisfied, but, on the contrary, much mortified that towards France, particularly as that power may be of great service to us in the general system of Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 10. We have accounts from Trannick, in Bosnia, that the Pacha of the place has received a firman from the Grand Signior, which he is ordered to communicate to all the magistrates and mudulmen, but not to the Christians. The following is said to be the essential part of the above letter:—

"It is with great displeasure that the Sultan learns, that not only the miscreant subjects, particularly the Greeks, but even the true Mussulmen, hold improper discourses, and have the temerity to say that the Sublime Porte is fallen from her ancient splendour, and no longer able to make head against the Christian powers, as they have suffered the Crimea to fall under the Russian yoke, and given up the Black Sea to the Christians."

"Although it is in the power of his Highness to punish those who hold such discourses with death, he has forbid his Divan from using such extreme rigour, and has only ordered them to give the following notice to all his subjects relative to the Crimea and the Black Sea, viz.

"Many Tartars of Crimea, blinded by the promises of the Russians, were tempted to betray their fellow-subjects and their country, and to contribute to the Russians being put in possession of all that country, but we know now for certain how much those Tartars repent of their precipitation in that respect. Besides, the Porte, so far from making a formal cession of the Crimea to Russia, have never even approved of their taking possession of it. It is true that they shewed an indifference upon this occasion, which created some discontent among the true believers; but, on the one hand, that event is linked with causes which hitherto could not be explained to the people; and, on the other hand, the Sublime Porte thought that Russia, convinced of the injustice of their cause, and in order to spare the effusion of human blood, would give up their new possession, particularly as the Tartars have frequently fought the Russian troops with a marked advantage. These and other circumstances have hitherto kept back the revengeful arm of the Porte, and prevented their breaking with Russia; but if the inflexibility of the latter should oblige them to draw the scymiter, the Sublime Porte will effectually oppose not only them, but any other enemy in whatever quarter of the world, fully depending upon the bravery and courage of all true Mussulmen."

"With regard to the free navigation of the Black Sea, that ought not to be censured, as it was granted for the general good of the empire, and that of the capital in particular."

"It is to you, faithful guardian of Bosnia, that we, by this Firman, acquaint you with the will of the Grand Signior, charging you fully to inform all the true believers under your care, &c."

If the above piece is authentic, it is to be presumed that a similar one has been sent to all the Pa-

chas who govern the different provinces bordering upon the European states; but they must surely be a very ignorant people who can be satisfied with the flimsy reasons given for the indifference of the Divan.

Rome, Nov. 25. On Wednesday night the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived here, and took up their residence in the hotel of St. Sebastian; they travel incog. under the title of Count and Countess of Connaught.

Hague, Dec. 24. The late very spirited counter-note of the Equestrian order of the province of Holland, concludes in the following remarkable manner:—

"In short, if the suspension resolved upon against the Prince Stadtholder be properly considered, it must appear evident that a resolution, unanimously agreed to as that was, which granted to his illustrious father those hereditary dignities which he himself now inherits, cannot be annihilated but by a similar unanimity: If once this principle is forgot, the constitution must be overturned. The Equestrian corps has been accused of want of regard to the honour of their noble Mightinesses; but on which side is honour, if not on that of justice?"

L O N D O N, Jan. 2.

The law department stands exactly as it did before the holidays.—Lord Mansfield has not resigned; some give it as a reason, that he wishes to have some patent renewed or enlarged in favour of Lord Stormont.—Others again say, that his Lordship never will resign in favour of Sir Lloyd Kenyon. The business will be settled, one way or other, on or before the 23d instant.

Chief Baron Skynner has certainly withdrawn himself from the Court of Exchequer, on account of the misfortune which deprived him of the loss of hearing. His sight, which was very much impaired, was likewise an additional grievance to one in his exalted situation. A gentleman of greater ability, honour, and integrity, never put on the robe of justice.

Not less than a dozen changes in the law department (serjeants and silk gowns included) will take place during the next term.

Part of the Minister's next budget, it is confidently said, will be a stamp upon all shop hand-bills, catalogues, cards, folding papers, &c. that in any degree partake of the nature of advertisements.

A new silver coinage, to the amount of 700,000 l. is about to be put in hand at the Mint, solely on account of the East India Company, for the use of their settlements abroad.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has just communicated to Government a code of propositions, lately laid before him by a respectable body of the merchants of that kingdom, for the better regulation of the trade from thence to Spain.

Memorials have been presented to Government on the behalf of different merchants, for obtaining an act for the exact specification and more easy recovery in the cases of policies and insurances on shipping.

Sirius, 24 guns, Commodore Phillip, Capt. John Hunter, Lieutenants, A. W. Bradley, 2. P. G. King, 3. G. W. Maxwell.

Supply tender, 8 guns, Lieut. H. L. Ball. The course which the ships for Botany Bay must necessarily steer, after they get out of the Channel, is such, that unless driven out of their latitudes by storms, or varying it from other causes, it is not likely they will make land from the time of leaving our ports till their arrival at New South Wales.

For some days past, (says a morning paper) the outward-bound East India-men have been employed in taking on board troops, consisting of a number of draughts from the army of Hanoverian and of Company's recruits. The utmost secrecy has been used in this embarkation. Each ship is to have on board from 150 to 200 men, and the whole number to be sent amounts to upwards of 2000.

On Saturday night a desperate and alarming fray broke out on board the Royal Admiral India-man, at Gravesend, between the seamen and Hanoverian troops. The scuffle grew outrageous; and no less than six sailors were thrown through the port-holes overboard, and were with extreme difficulty saved from death. The feasonable interference of the officers at length quieted the tumult, but not before several men were desperately wounded.

The three newly consecrated American Bishops, which were ordained in a private manner at the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth, will be presented to his Majesty at St. James's this week, previous to their setting off for America, to enter upon the Episcopal office. Their present residence is at Mr. Adams's, in Grosvenor square.

It appears that there were, in all, tried last year at the Old Bailey,

Of whom were capitally convicted 149
Convicted of felonies, 133
Acquitted, 582
Of the number capitally convicted there were executed 430

N. B. The petty larcenies, of which there were not above twenty throughout the whole year, are included in the list of felonies.

There are now in Newgate fifty-two capital convicts, the greater part of whom will, no doubt, suffer in the course of a few months.

From this account our readers may form a judgment of the miserable state of criminality in this nation. From the number of executions, it would appear that our laws were sanguinary; but from the number of those who are pardoned (more than half of those sentenced to die) it must, on the other hand, be confessed, that mercy is as much extended as it well can be, consistently with the security of the public. They who lament the frequency of executions, would do well to consider the absolute necessity of making some examples of so great a number of hardened villains. The number of acquittals will, no doubt, appear very surprising; some may attri-

bute this in part to the ingenuity of counsel; but it shows at least the innocent can hardly be sufferers by a mode of trial which an Englishman may well call glorious! We hope the above statement will add to the general conviction of the necessity of applying some remedy which may save the lower classes of the people from universal depravity and ignominious death. We have only to add, that the lists of the tried and convicted far exceed any preceding year, and there is too much reason to apprehend, that the next will even exceed these.

By yesterday's French mail we receive an account of the following atrocious event, recorded in a letter dated Paris, Dec. 24. Advice from the Cape of Good Hope import, that "The ship Rosetter, that left Bourdeaux in April last, arrived about midnight in sight of Table-bay, on the 12th of August following: As she was intended to carry on the coasting trade in India, the Captain had on board a very large sum, all in piasters. Unable at his departure to complete his crew with French seamen, he had been compelled to take on board two Italian sailors, then at Bourdeaux, whose names were Felasco. Those two brothers being of a turbulent and seditious disposition, swore vengeance against the Captain, who had ordered the eldest of them to be put in irons. On the night of the 12th of August, as the commander and his mate retired to rest, after the fatigues of the day, the two Italians found means to gain over to their party the carpenter and cook. They altogether made up to the boatswain, and, with one blow, severed his head from the body, without his uttering a single groan. The sleeping officers were the next victims to their rage; the mate was presently dispatched, but the Captain got up, defended himself, followed the assassins upon deck; but there he was stabbed by one of them, and instantly thrown overboard.—The Sieur Bois, master, was the only man that could oppose them: His death was resolved upon; but at his earnest solicitation, they spared his life provided he would engage to kill the cabin-boy, who, in his fright, had fled for safety to the hatches. The bloody monsters called him up in the middle of terms, assuring him he had nothing to apprehend; but the too credulous youth no sooner appeared, than Bois plunged a dagger into his heart. He himself did not remain long unpunished for this act of cruelty: the cook perceived, and advised his accomplices, that Bois had privately seized upon the Captain's chest. Alarmed at this intelligence, the murderers offered to shoot him; but he begged to be thrown into the sea, in hopes, no doubt, that, as he was a good swimmer, he could easily reach the shore, which was at no considerable distance. His request was complied with; but the Felascos perceiving that he had attempted to swim, took to the boat, and jointly struck him with their oars till he sunk to the bottom. They then returned to the ship, loaded the boat with every thing valuable, and then bored a hole in the bottom of the former to sink her; providentially, however, the vessel, borne up by the tide, entered the port. The French Com-

mander, partly the truth of what had happened, took such measures that the murderers were found out lurking about the country, brought back to the Cape of Good Hope, and there confined till they can be brought to their trial, and undergo the punishment due to their treacherous perfidy."

By letters lately received from a very principal merchant residing at Algiers, we learn, that the Algerine vessel which was suffered to be destroyed by the Portuguese at the back of Gibraltar, was not the property of the Dey, but of the merchants, who have estimated their loss at a thousand pounds a gun, and insisted upon their being paid thirty thousand pounds.—That the Dey had softened the claim down to twenty-four thousand pounds.—General Elliot first sent sixteen thousand hard dollars, and offered to add ten thousand more, which being but a quarter part of the claim, the Dey insists upon the deficiency being made up.

We further learn, that the Dey is the more displeased, from a consideration of the important services which his subjects rendered the garrison during the late siege, in supplying it with necessaries, &c. The merchants interested in the Mediterranean trade are under very serious apprehensions from the capricious disposition of the Dey, that, unless this affair is speedily settled, his cruisers will be let loose upon their fish ships, &c. now in that quarter of the world.

Our letters from Brest mention, that orders had been sent down to that port, for the immediate construction of twelve ships of the line, three of which are to be completed in the course of 1787, the nine others in that of 1788. The frigate Astræa, fitted out for Mons. de Riven's voyage to the East Indies, will not, it is said, put to sea before the beginning of February.

We are assured, that at a conference lately held between some of the members of the States-General and Mons. Rayneval—the latter declared, "That the King would not meddle at all in the domestic affairs of that country; nor would he suffer any other monarch to do it." This sufficiently accounts for the little progress made by the Count de Goertz, or Sir James Harris, in reconciling the contending parties. This is the same answer his Most Christian Majesty gave to the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, about four weeks ago.

Can there be a stronger proof of haughtiness, resulting from conscious power, than the answer returned by the French minister to the States-General. More authoritative language could not be used. That the King of France would not meddle with affairs himself, nor would he suffer any other monarch to do it.—How long has this been the title of the Court of Versailles?

Our cabinet are a good deal puzzled about the French linen trade, and therefore several instructions have been lately sent to Mr. Gataker, the Hambrogh merchant, who was sent to France about three weeks ago, to obtain information upon that subject.

The Commercial Treaty with France has excited a very general alarm throughout the greatest part, if

not all the friends, of the staple interests of Old England. Many of those noblemen and gentlemen who voted with the minister upon some occasions, declare strongly against this *Eden and Gallic System*; whereby the act of navigation, that palladium of our navy, the hovering act, the woollen trade, &c. &c. are all sacrificed to the views and interests of our perfidious enemies, the French.

His Excellency the Imperial Ambassador, it is said, is in constant intercourse with Administration, relative to certain arrangements for an exchange of territory between the Courts of Vienna and Hanover.

Lately died at Upsal, aged 77, the famous Wallerino, the most celebrated natural philosopher of the present age, and well known through France for his curious works on mineralogy.

On Sunday night died, in a very advanced age, in New Burlington-street, Lady Mary Howard, aunt to the Earl of Carlisle.

A dragon belonging to the regiment Anhalt-Deffau has just received the punishment of 500 lashes, for declaring in a wine-house, that should the whole body of the States require it, he would not carry arms against the person or interest of the Stadtholder.

How to Refute a Gross Absurdity.

Fontaine teaches in his fables, that we ought not to refute seriously a gross absurdity; but the better to expose it to ridicule, we should use the most extravagant hyperboles. A Galscon, who flattered himself that he possessed a most discerning sight, walking one day with a companion in the street of Notre Dame, said, "Observe the fineness of my sight; I see a fly walking upon the clock of Notre Church." His companion replied, "I have not a sight so fine as you, but in recompense my hearing is much finer; for although I do not see the fly you mention, yet I hear it walk."

A Sketch of the Character of Dr. Johnson, by a celebrated Northern Writer, in a familiar letter to a literary friend.

"I think not highly of his learning, but very highly of his understanding; as a critic, he is to be read with caution; his strong sense often directs him right; he is then great, but his prejudices often mislead the judgment. In his temper, he is benevolent; in his life, charitable to the extreme; in his writing, he is sour, contemptuous, and malignant. With these faults, if he had not great virtues, he would be insufferable; with these virtues, if he had not great faults, he would be highly respectable; nay, with all his faults, he must be respected."

Anecdote of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia.

All religions were tolerated throughout the empire, except the Jewish, which was persecuted without mercy. The Jews, eager to have admission into his dominions, earnestly solicited the abolition of the odious distinction; when Peter replied, "That he had no objection to their religion; but," added he, "the Russians are of themselves sufficiently prone to knavery, and by a few years will become the most rascally nation upon earth."

That the present golden key is an old fashion new revived, appears by the following Epigram, which is in an old volume, printed about the time of Maister Lydgate, entitled,

DAINTE DEVICES.

It is imprinted in the Blacke Letter.

THE KEYE.

That Maiden secretes lockyd man be,
Hathe vnto ofte bene faile,
On everiche boosome nowe we see,
A shynynge keye displayed.
In quynite conceit they thus address each manne,
"Unlooke my secrette if you dare,—or canne."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Nov. 20.

"An Emir of the Turkish empire, escorted by twelve spahis, or Turkish horse, has just arrived in this capital from Constantinople with presents of considerable value and magnificence to his Imperial Majesty. Among the presents are some fine Greek urns of the ancient sculpture, and a large marble statue of Jupiter Tonans, lately found in digging the ruins of an old temple near Adrianople. To this figure are appended four silver labels, one on each shoulder, and two on the head, on each the word "Dios" is strongly marked, and the other parts of the inscription are now under the investigation of a priest of Buda, in Hungary, who is eminently skilled in antiquities. The tenor of this ambassador from the Ottoman Porte is to establish a positive and specific boundary between the Imperial and the Turkish provinces, particularly on the confines of Hungary, where much disagreement has lately arisen on the building of some forts by the Emperor's Governors on the Ottoman territories. It is however, certain, that affairs will be amicably settled, and that the agreements between the two empires will be so firmly made as to render permanent and full advantages to both.

"With the escort have arrived four French priests, who had been captured in a vessel from Marfeilles, by a Tunisian xebecque, claimed there by the French Consul, and sent from Tunis to Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 28.

"We are assured from the most unquestionable authority, that the Commercial Propositions, which are to be presented by Administration to the two Houses of Parliament, in the ensuing session, some time in February next, are to contain a fair explanation of the acts of navigation, so as to give the merchants of Ireland a full participation in every benefit of the West Indian and Colonial trade, without requiring any concession that can in the least be looked upon as a dereliction on the part of our Legislature of its independence.

"The bounties allotted for the encouragement and protection of worsted goods in this country, bid fair to be attended with the happiest effects. These branches of manufacture already begin to rear their late drooping heads, and the increase they have experienced is really astonishing, as will appear upon

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the face of the returns that will be laid before Parlia-
ment next session. Scarce an article of trade were it
protected but would flourish—this is an additional
proof of it—and the rising prosperity of our cottons
from the protecting duty laid on the importation of
calicoes, puts the matter beyond doubt.

L O N D O N, Jan. 3.

This day the Royal Family came from Windsor
to Buckingham house for the winter.
The political wife men differ very strangely in
their sentiments with regard to India. One says,
that he wishes England had never enjoyed a foot of
territory therein. Another as boldly asserts, that
when England loses her possessions in India, she loses
wealth, power, and political consequence, and
dwindles in the scale beneath Holland, Portugal, or
Venice. The moderate men are of the latter opin-
ion, but cannot help wishing, that we had acqui-
red and established our dominions in India by means
more reconcilable to the laws of humanity, and the
eternal decrees of justice.

The Dutch find themselves at present in a more
perplexing situation than ever. Their great hope
relied on the mediation of the French cabinet.
They can now neither procure nor refuse that, and
their continual *ad referendum* speak the indecision
their measures for loudly, that if the Stadtholder
has any spirit, he will at last recover his power and
privileges.

The various methods practised to evade a tax of
any description, are justified upon a principle (tho'
a false one) of self-defence. But this, like other
measures, founded in illegality, defeats itself. The
Minister, for the time being, finding this to be the
case, lays on another tax, which they who evaded
the former cannot so easily escape, and which,
perhaps, is more oppressive. They who encouraged
smuggling, little dreamt that their windows were to
pay for all. Every man who has but a trifling con-
nexion in the world, may daily see the meanest arts
practised to evade taxes, by people who are the most
extravagant where folly or luxury invite; and the
consequence is, that taxes must continue to be im-
posed, while there is not honesty enough in the
nation to "give unto Caesar that which is Cae-
sar's."

Three per cent. consol. transfer books will open,
Jan. 14.

Five per cent. transfer books will open, Jan. 24.

Three per cent. Annuities, 1726, transfer books,
will open, Jan. 23.

India Stock transfer books will open, Jan. 16.

South Sea Stock transfer books will open Jan. 26.

Annuities, 1751, transfer books will open, Jan.
26.

New South Sea Annuities transfer books will o-
pen, Jan. 27.

An instance of private friendship, which does hon-
our to Lord Rodney's feelings in the moment of
victory:—Previous to his embarkation at Plymouth
he resided at the house of Paul Ourry, then Com-
missioner's conversation, his Lordship having, as was
usual to him, dwelt with great fire upon the certainty
of vanquishing the enemy, Mr Ourry coolly said
to him, "Sir George, if what you vainly anticipate
should come to pass, will you make my friend Han-
cock Kelly a Captain?" He declared he would;
and when the Admiral sent home his dispatches,
they were accompanied by the following friendly let-
ter to the Commissioner:—

"My dear Paul,
"This done—the battle's past, and Britain's flag
victorious! I have made your friend Kelly a Cap-
tain.—My compliments to the amiable Caroline.
And I am,
Your old friend,
G. B. RODNEY."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 30.
"A courier arrived here the 25th at noon from
Madrid with dispatches from M. La Comte de Ker-
faint, the King's Envoy to the Catholic King; since
which it is reported, that minister has had the ad-
dress to reconcile the Court of Spain, who had ta-
ken umbrage at the treaty of commerce which had
been concluded with England, it having been re-
presented as inimical to the Bourbon Family treaties,
which is by no means the case."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 3.
Bank Stock, 1502 a 1500.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95 1/2.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 104.
3 per cent. red. 74 1/2.
3 per cent. cons. 1751, 75 1/2.
a 1/2 a 1/2 with div. for open.
3 per cent. 1726, 104.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1751, —
India Stock, 1040.
3 per cent. India Ann. —
WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 2. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 3.
"The members of the Order of the Bath will, it
is said, not only be augmented to fifty, but the
Knights of the Thistle increased to a third more of
the present number."

"The effects of the commercial treaty with
France are already experienced in the metropolis
and parts adjacent, in the article of candles, which
have advanced prodigiously in consequence of the
great speculation made in cotton, five capital houses
in that branch of trade having bought up the whole
of the stock in hand."

"It is now confidently said, that the Empress of
Russia has offered her services in accommodating
the subsisting differences between the Prince Stad-
holder and the States General."

"It is the opinion at present, of some of our most
intelligent people, that the breach between the Prince
of Orange and their High Mightinesses, rather seems
to grow wider than to close, and that the most spir-
ited interference of the several European powers, so
long talked of as mediators, will be inevitably ne-
cessary to settle the differences between them."

On Tuesday was married, Captain Charles Small,
of the late Scots Brigade, to Miss Robertson, daugh-
ter of Charles Robertson of Balmaguard, Esq.

Died, at Newton-Hall in East Lothian, on the
4th inst. Miss Ann Hay, daughter of the late
Richard Newton of Newton, Esq.

On Thursday the 4th current, died at the Manse
of Cramond, Mrs Bridget Black, wife of the Rev.
Mr Archibald Bonar, minister of that parish.

Died here, on Saturday last, 30th December,
Dr William Grant, late physician in London.

Died the 26th of October last, at Fellowshiphall
in Jamaica, Mr Barre Kelfo, son of the deceased
John Kelfo, Esq; of Dunkeith.

Thursday last, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost,
Magistrates, and Council, gave an elegant entertain-
ment in Fortune's, to the officers of the 66th regim-
ent, at present cantoned in the Castle, as a small
testimony of gratitude to these Gentlemen, for the
very essential services performed by them to the
community, by the active part they took in putting a
stop to the ravages of the alarming fire which lately
happened in Bels Wynd. Several respectable citi-
zens were also invited, and partook of this entertain-
ment.

We are desired to mention, that the Dundee In-
surance Office against Fire, gave Five Guineas to
be distributed amongst those who assisted in extin-
guishing the late fire here.

This day, Mr George Gordon, mentioned in our
last, took the usual oath to Government, before the
Lord Provost, to qualify him to act as a Captain of
the City Guard.

The practice now adopted by the Magistrates of
entering in a book the names and designations of the
servants of this city who are convicted of throwing
filth and nastiness over their windows, are per-
suaded, will have a greater tendency to remove these
evils, so long and so justly complained of, than any
attempt hitherto made for that purpose. By this re-
gulation, the guilty offenders will stand for ever re-
corded as violators of every idea of cleanliness—a
most disagreeable reflection to a feeling mind; nor
do we think it would be an imprudent step in heads
of families to apply to this register when they en-
gage any new maid-servant, as it will be no bad tes-
timony of her former behaviour with respect to this
essential article. If this regulation is persisted in by
the Magistrates, Auld Reikie will soon become more
agreeable to strangers; the *opprobrium* under which
she has long lain, will be removed; and health and
cleanliness will be the consequence.

Yesterday, his Majesty's ship Racehorse, Capt.
Willon, failed from Leith Roads, on a cruise.

The Lady Hannah, of Leith, Capt. Robertson,
for Lisbon, struck three times gently on a sand near
Dunkirk, but happily received no damage and pro-
ceeded on her voyage.

The Hercules, Captain Greig, belonging to Bor-
rowtownness, is lost in the Baltic.

The Livingston, Gordon, with goods, and Re-
ward, Dixon, with grain and flour, both from Lon-
don, arrived at Leith, on Saturday last. A melancholy
accident happened there. One Alexander
Laird, a poor man, was induced by several people
in a drunken frolic, to drink an immoderate quan-
tity of ale and whisky, into which a quantity of snuff
had waptonly been put, in consequence of which he
died. The affair is rather like to be serious to the
parties concerned, and it is to be hoped some check
will be given to this too frequent species of brutal
diversion.

Stirling, January 6, 1787. Campbell, Thom-
son, and Company, having commenced the Banking
business, William Wright of Broom, John Camp-
bell of Shirgarton, Benjamin Downie of Blairgowrie,
James Thomson, junr. merchant in Stirling, Robert
McLintosh, merchant and present Dean of Guild
of Dumbarton, and the other Partners, have exe-
cuted and recorded in the Sheriff Court books of
Stirling, a bond of security to the public, for pay-
ment of such promissory notes as they shall issue.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
SIR,

I have waited till now with some degree of im-
patience, to see if any of the Members of the Com-
mittee of the General Assembly 1785, in Edin-
burgh, or its neighbourhood, would give an answer to
*Some Observations on the Overture for a New
Form of Process*, published in your paper of Oc-
tober 30th, and the two following papers. Hitherto
I have been disappointed. That it may not pass
without contradiction, I shall, therefore, however
ill qualified I may be, offer a few remarks on that
paper.

There was another letter containing some criti-
cisms on the said Overture, signed A. B. in two of
your papers about a fortnight ago, which though no
formal answer, yet contained a tacit rebuke to the
author of the former letter, who signed himself, *A
Clergyman*; for he has treated the Committee who
drew up the Overture, and the last General Assem-
bly, who, after much deliberation, transmitted it to
Presbyteries, with all due respect. He has offered
some corrections indeed, but with the deference that
becomes a private individual to a great body of men,
and with a marked approbation of the design of the
Overture, and its execution in general. Whereas
the Clergyman, who, one might have expected from
his signature, would have treated his superiors with
at least equal respect, sounds the trumpet of alarm
to the most distant corners of the country, and loud-
ly avers, that this Overture threatens the constitu-
tion of the Church itself with a total overthrow.

If this author had really that respect for the con-
stitution, which he professes, he would not have
so rashly raised suspicions of the Supreme Court in
the minds of the remote members of the Church.
He would have enquired whether or not his objec-
tions had not been made, and considered and obvi-
ated at the last General Assembly. He would have
propounded his doubts and difficulties to his own Pres-
bytery; and if he had not found satisfaction there,
he might have carried them in due course to the
Supreme Court, and stated them there with all his

force of eloquence. But this self-sufficient, self-
denial of the Church, chafes to outstrip the bounds of
Presbyterian party; and, lest the ignorant brethren
at a distance should not be sufficiently acquainted
with the terms of their own legislature, he is not
contented with warning them again and again of
their danger, but he follows them in one of the
most known and obvious of all the rules of the
Church, and incalculates it at the beginning, and at
the end of his treatise, and directs and prescribes to
them their procedure on the important occasion,
lest they should be so dull, as not to comprehend
his meaning. This he does to all the Presb-eries
of Scotland, of whose honour he affects to be so
very jealous, when the Overture approved of and
transmitted by the Supreme Court, proposes to re-
lieve them, in certain cases, from a very difficult and
troublesome piece of business, which, without dis-
paragement, I may assert, that in general they are
but ill qualified for, and the knowledge of which
lies much out of the line of their information and
studies. We shall soon see what foundation there
is for all this mighty clamour.

Allow me only to add, before I proceed to con-
sider the objections to the Overture, That if this
Clergyman had considered before he published; or,
if he had not meant mischief, he would not have
inserted in his letter, certain odious comparisons,
that have no other tendency than to create bad hu-
mour, and sundry insinuations against a very respec-
table part of our Church, to whom we are much
 beholden for the order, and temper, and good con-
duct with which our affairs are now managed in the
Supreme Assembly.

It would appear superfluous to observe, that it is
contrary to common sense to disapprove of an Over-
ture for what it does not contain, and what it could
not contain, without transgressing the bounds pre-
scribed to the Committee; for they were empower-
ed and ordained, to review and amend the Form of
Process alone, and not to review or alter the criminal
law of the Church. Did not this observation cut off
sundry objections made by the writer of the
letter, some of which are entirely groundless, and
others of very small moment, though he has thought
it to blazon them with a profusion of good writing,
if any writing can be called good, that proceeds on
fallacious grounds?

It will be sufficient, in the fewest words possible, to
point out their fallacy.

His first objection to the New Form of Process is,
That there is in it a defect that is common to the
Form of Process of 1707, viz. That there is no
provision for a gradation of punishments, propor-
tioned to the degrees of guilt of which a Minister may
be convicted.

If this objection is not sufficiently answered by the
preceding general observation, That such a pro-
vision was no part of the business committed by the
Assembly, let it be added, that such a provision does
not properly belong to the Form of Process, but is
part of the statutory law of the Church, and is
not to be altered, merely to review and amend the
Form of Process. Our author must know, that pe-
nal laws must be precise, and nothing left in them
to the discretion of judges; and that it would re-
quire a very laborious and difficult review to ex-
amine all the criminal laws of the Church, and pre-
scribe such a scale of penalties as would be sufficient
to secure the character and usefulness of the Clergy,
and, at the same time, be suitable to modern man-
ners.

With respect to the new mode of punishment
which the author proposes, viz. a power to attach a
certain part of the stipend for the support of an as-
sistant during the suspension of a Minister, it seems
at first sight very plausible, and, as I am informed,
was proposed again and again in the Committee, but
was rejected. (besides the impropriety
of annexing such a demand to the present Overture,
and the uncertainty of obtaining it), reasons respect-
ing the general character of the Clergy, it was re-
jected. The reason for this proposal, drawn from
the practice of the Church of England, is not found,
because the circumstances of that Church are totally
different from those of ours.

The second objection relates to the term of pre-
scription, which is extended from five to ten years.
I admit that this objection is just, as I see no good
reason for the extension. I do not entirely differ
from his sentiments, neither, when he gives a warning
against the implicit imitation of the forms of civil
courts. But, on the other hand, as their form of
procedure has of late years been much improved, it
will not be unwise in us to adopt such regulations as
may suit our own constitution.

With respect to his third objection, viz. the Ab-
olition of the Censural Power, I deny that it is
founded on the Overture. Every thing is left in that
respect as it was, except in a single instance, viz.
Such crimes as infer deposition; and they being
strictly defined by statute, are by no means objects
of the censural power, which implies and has in it
a large portion of discretion. What he alludes to is
no part of the censural power, but belongs to the
executive power; as it is exactly similar to the busi-
ness of the Fiscal, or *Calumniator Publicus* in other
courts, who is to enquire if there is a just founda-
tion or not for a process. It is an acknowledged
defect in our ecclesiastical constitution, That we
have not a separate body of judges; but that the
same bodies of men are at once judges and legisla-
tors. This it is not easy to alter, without unhinging
our constitution. But it was thought no less proper
than it was easy, to make such a change in a part of
the Form, as seemed necessary to the purity of our
judicatories, by providing, that in future no court
should be at once accusers and judges. Human na-
ture is not proof against such situations. And tho'
the subordination of judicatories in our church, is in
some degree a remedy of this evil, and may prevent
injury to the parties; yet, it was thought necessary
to that purity of mind, that should inspire every
judge to deliver Presbyteries from such trying situa-
tions, at almost any expense.

Upon this point, our author has pressed the Bri-
tish constitution to his aid, to prove that incongrui-

ties in speculation only, ought not to be to be too
hastily condemned. But, what analogy or simili-
tude the two things bear to one another is above my
comprehension. If he meant, that there has no evil,
but much good arisen from the practice of Pres-
byteries being both libellers and judges,—that I de-
ny if it were no more than the indecent heat
which members of Presbyteries almost necessarily
at the bar of the Assembly, in defence of those very
sentences which they themselves have pronounced.

With regard to the objection to the great trust
that is given to the Procurator of the Church,—
there was certainly no person to fit for the business,
as the *Affessor ex officio* of the Church; and the in-
crease of his power seems of little consequence,
when he is bound to consult the next General As-
sembly before he takes any step.

The objection arising from the publication of
scandal, is too trivial to require any answer; and
that from the assertion, that there will never hereaf-
ter be a private prosecutor. Besides, that it is not
well founded, may be justly answered, by saying,
"What then? If a better provision is made for the
prosecution of criminals?"

This 4th objection has the least foundation of any
we have yet come to, as it proceeds on a twofold
mistake: The one is, that the right to complain is,
in any case, taken away from the jurisdiction of su-
perior judicatories; the other is, that in cases in
which the judgment of inferior Courts was acquiesced
in or submitted to by the parties without appeal,
hereafter, the judgment could be altered on a com-
plaint so as to affect the parties. This would have
been mixing the judicial and the legislative and ex-
ecutive powers with a vengeance. No such absurdity
could ever have taken place. If one or more mem-
bers of any inferior court were of opinion, that the
constitution was violated by any such judgment,
though acquiesced in without appeal by the parties,
and consequently unalterable in respect to them,
he or they had a right to protest and complain to
the Superior Court, that the infringement of the
constitution might be guarded against in future, and
the judicatory censured in *terrorem*, if the infringem-
ent was of great magnitude. But that was all,
and that remains just as it was.

Of a like nature is his 5th and last objection; for
it is as ill-founded as possible. To give him some
shew of reason, the author seizes an expression at
was perfectly understood by the last General Assem-
bly, and I dare say is so by every Clergyman in the
Church except himself, viz. *Neither shall he be sent
to the bar unless they require it*: That is to say, that
the members of the inferior Court shall not be sent to
the bar when they have nothing to say, when either
their judgment needs no explanation, or when they
have no inclination to defend it. But does it im-
ply, that any member is precluded from going to the
bar, when his sense of duty prompts him to say some-
thing of moment in defence of the inferior Court, to
which he belongs, or something that is
merely been exposed to an hardship. And no small
hardship it was to be sent to the bar when one had
nothing to say, which happened not infrequently; for
it has been the practice of Presbyteries and Syn-
ods to appoint their members of Assembly to de-
fend their brethren, however little share they may
have taken in the business before the inferior Court.
If the expression, however, is obnoxious, or appears
to be of difficult interpretation, let it be altered.

Upon this foundation, groundless as it is, our
author proceeds to make a very elaborate Philippi-
c against abolishing the bar appearances of the Clergy,
with an high encomium upon the display of their abili-
ties, not without glancing at their superiority over the
other order that appear at the bar; without seeming
to advert to this circumstance, that they must neces-
sarily understand cases that they have been studying
for months, better than the other gentlemen who
seldom have more than a few days to study them; and
besides, flares the whole Church of Scotland in
their turns against the four or five lawyers who chafe
to appear at the bar of the Assembly. He concludes
with a solemn lamentation over the *Laconic* dispatch
with which business will be transacted in future As-
semblies. To this I shall only say, That as there
are no new regulations proposed with respect to the
lawyers at the bar, there is little danger of *Laconic-
ism* of any kind taking place in the Assembly.

I have troubled you, Sir, with these few remarks
on the *Observations on the New Form of Process*,
by a Clergyman; and I am afraid I shall take up
more of your paper than my letter may seem to de-
serve: But I was incited by the silence of able per-
sons nearer the fountain of information than I am.
If the Observations seem to be so very groundless as
to have rendered an answer unnecessary, it will, I
hope, be understood by the judicious, to be very prop-
er to give check to Clergymen who happen to have
great facility of writing well, and for that reason are
sometimes tempted to offer to the public undigested
notions and plans of others, in the face of the delib-
erate judgment and acts of the Supreme Court, to
the great joy of their party enemies, and much to the
trouble and disquiet of their friends.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. M.

The following is a state of the Thermometer

since our last.				Thermometer.
Thursday, Jan. 4.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	46	
Friday, —	5.	A. M.	47	
—	8.	P. M.	47	
Saturday, —	6.	A. M.	46	

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

- Jan. 2. Livingst. & Gordon, from London, with goods.
Reward, Dickson, from ditto, with flour and grain.
3. John and Roseman, Brown, from Berwick, with grain.
Britannia, Stevenson, from Newcastle, with goods.
Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with ditto.
Friendship, Ritchie, from St David's, with coal.
4. Margaret, Dunbar, from Alenmouch, with grain.
Bee, Wellcock, from Yarmouth, with ditto.
Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, with goods.
Emperor, Craigie, from London, with goods.
Mary, Duncan, from Newcastle, with goods.
6. Fortune, Charteris, from Campvere, with hoops.
Six sloops with coals.



INTIMATION

of the CREDITORS of JOHN SOMMERVILLE, Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT upon the application of the said John Somerville, with the concurrence of John Muir, merchant in Glasgow, one of his Creditors, the Court of Session, upon the 31st day of December last, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said John Somerville, wherever situated, and appointed the creditors to meet at Glasgow upon the 4th of January instant, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, and granted warrant to a commissioner to attend the meeting of the creditors, to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required thereon, and to sign the minutes of the meeting of the creditors, along with the prices chosen by them.

The meeting accordingly made choice of the said John Muir to be interim factor on the said sequestrated estate, real and personal, and resolved that a general meeting of the creditors shall be held on Thursday the 8th of February next, in the house of Hugh M'Indoe vintner in Glasgow, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee; and ordered this advertisement thereof to be made accordingly, in terms of the statute authorizing sequestration.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES FORREST, late Merchant in Glasgow market, Edinburgh, deceased, and to his DEBTORS.

At a meeting of these Creditors held upon the 3d current, it was resolved that the goods on hand, belonging to the deceased, should be disposed of by his filer, in his shop, Grass market, with all expedition; and that the debts should be collected by Thomas Adair, clerk to the filer.

Intimation is therefore made to the Debtors of the deceased, that unless immediate payment of the debts due by them, be made to the said Thomas Adair, prosecutions will forthwith be commenced against them.

And the creditors are requested to lodge exact notes of the debts due to them, specifying how the same are constituted, and oaths of verity thereon, with the said Thomas Adair.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mrs ELIZABETH URQUHART, relict of John Urquhart, tailor in Edinburgh.

THESE Creditors are requested to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday next the 10th day of January current, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider the state of her affairs, and give directions as to the management thereof.

In the mean time it is intimated that they will send notes of their respective debts to Andrew Bisset writer, Lawnmarket.

Second Intimation.

NOTICE is hereby given, That JOHN CAMPBELL Insurance Broker in Glasgow, a sequestration of whose estate was in terms of the statute ancient bankrupts, passed in the 12th year of his present Majesty, awarded on the 18th April 1781; and afterwards, in terms of the late statute ancient bankrupts, passed in the 33d year of his present Majesty, renewed on the 17th January 1784, having in terms of the 43d section of the last mentioned statute, with concurrence of four-fifths of his creditors in number and value, applied by petition to the Court of Session, for an order finding him discharged of all the debts contracted by him before the application for the said renewal of his sequestration; the Court, by an interlocutor dated 7th December 1786, ordered the application to be publicly notified by three different advertisements, at the distance of one month from each other, in each of the two Edinburgh newspapers called the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, that of the said petition, and proceed to determine thereupon, with or without objections.

Third Notice—Second Term.

THAT in the process of ranking and sale at the instance of Mrs Anne Boyd, relict of William Boyd Robertson of Troqueur, against Spencer Boyd of Pinhill and his creditors, Lord Ellick, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, dated the 21st day of December current, assigned the 17th day of January next, for the second term to the creditors for producing all their grounds of debt, rights and diligences competent to them, against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification as in a reduction and imputation; and appointing intimation thereof to be made to all concerned, by inserting the said interlocutor once every week in the *Caledonian Mercury* and *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, for three weeks successively, immediately after the date thereof. In obedience to which this intimation is made.

O. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 26th January 1787, between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The following LANDS and others, lying in the parishes of Troqueur, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the lots after specified, viz.

LOT I.

These parts of the Lands of DRUNGANS, presently possessed by Mrs Carlyle and William Wright, with the superiority of the whole freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The purchaser will have a very near prospect of the casualty for an entry from the proprietor of these four-fifths of the lands of Drungans, which hold of Mr Carlyle.

There is a good house on the lands of Drungans, consisting of six rooms, besides light closets, kitchen, apartments for servants, and other conveniences on the ground-floor, with offices adjoining, and a good garden.

That part of the lands, with the house possessed by Mrs Carlyle, is not under lease, but is reckoned worth 21l. Sterling yearly.

The remainder of the lands is possessed by William Wright, by a minute of agreement for nine years after Candlemas 1783, under proper restrictions as to tillage, at the rent of 55 l. Sterling. But the purchaser may have it in his power to remove this tenant at Candlemas 1788, on six months previous notice.

For the encouragement of offers, this lot will be exposed at 2000l. &c. &c.

LOT II.

The INCLOSURE on the Bank of Troqueur, adjoining to the mills, presently possessed by Robert Carlyle, at the yearly rent of 21 l. 15s. It is not under lease, and will be exposed at the upset price of 60l.

LOT III.

The FEU-DUTIES of sundry houses and yards lying in the Bridge-end of Dumfries, above the mill-loaning, extending to 37 l. 18s. 14d. Sterling yearly, with the bygone arrears of feu-duties at and preceding Candlemas 1787, amounting, agreeable to list thereof, to 106 l. 10s. 1d. 6-farthings. These feu-duties and arrears will be exposed at 1000 l. Sterling.

The rental and measurement of the lands of Drungans, the rental of the feu-duties, and list of arrears thereof, as mentioned in Lot III. with the articles of roup, and inventory of the progress of the whole three lots, to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the filer, and copies thereof in the hands of Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Dec. 28. 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on account of the alteration in the Arrivals of the LONDON POST at Edinburgh, it is found necessary to alter the dispatch of the Post from thence, to all parts beyond Aberdeen, from Wednesday to Thursday night, to take place after the 5th day of January next, when the weekly dispatches to those parts will be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at EIGHT at night, and the arrivals on the same days in the Morning.

It is further notified, That from the said 5th day of January, there will be a SEVENTH DAYS POST in the Week, between Edinburgh and the following Towns, upon the great West and North Roads, viz.

WEST.	NORTH.
Linlithgow,	North Queensferry.
Falkirk,	Inverkeithing.
Kilgirth,	Kinross.
Kirkintilloch,	Perth.
Glasgow,	Dundee.
Paisley,	Arbroath.
Renfrew,	Montrose.
Port-Glasgow,	Bervie.
And	Stonehaven, And
Greenock.	Aberdeen.

By Order of the Postmaster General, DAVID ROSS, Secy.

Exchequer Chambers,

Edinburgh, December 30. 1786.

BY Order of the Barons, this intimation is given to all concerned, That a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from Robert Graham writer in Glasgow, factor loco tutoris, for Rabina Buchanan and Archibald Buchanan, natural children of Robert Buchanan of Drumkiln, deceased, by Mary Blane now residing in Glasgow, praying for a gift of two thirds to the said Rabina, and one third to the said Archibald Buchanan, of the sum of 500 l. contained in a bond of provision granted by the said Robert Buchanan to Molly Buchanan, now also deceased, another of his natural children, by the same mother, and of the said Molly Buchanan's other estate, to the said Rabina and Archibald Buchanan, and their heirs and assigns equally.

SAME DAY.

By order of the Barons,

INTIMATION is given to all concerned, That a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from John Imrie, sometime shipbuilder in Dundee, afterwards in Carolina, now residing in Dundee, praying for a gift of a house in the Nether Yett of Dundee, another house and yard at the West Port of Dundee, and another house on the east side of Dundee, which belonged to Barbara Geddie, his wife, and thro' the decease of her and her son, have fallen to his Majesty, as ultimities heres.

Heritable Debt to Sell.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (A. Ramsay's), Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of February 1787, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening.

An HERITABLE BOND for the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, over the lands of Mollane, and others, belonging to William Copland of Collieston, Esq; lying in the parish of Crossmichael, and shewarty of Kirkcudbright, with the burden of the liferent of a Lady about 50 years of age. The security is undoubted, and the titles complete.

The grounds of debt and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Robinson, clerk to the filer, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

Lands to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Friday the 29th day of June 1787, lying in the parishes of Edinam and Meridiam of Roxburgh, the yearly rent whereof is 1207 l. 7s. 7d. Sterling.

These lands lie upon the banks of the river Eden, in a rich and well-improved country, are situated about two miles from Kelso, and three from Coldstream, both good market-towns. They are almost wholly inclosed, and the farm-houses and fences are all in good repair.

There has been discovered lately a considerable bed of excellent shell-marl in these lands, which may be wrought with ease and to great advantage.

Persons intending to view the premises may apply to the proprietor at Sydenham house, near Kelso, or to William Smith writer in Kelso. And those who may incline a private bargain, may treat with the proprietor, or Walter Scott writer to the filer.

The articles of roup, rental, and progress may be seen in the hands of the said Walter Scott; and copies of these, with the titles, in the hands of the said William Smith.

Sale of a Dwellinghouse, &c. in Fife-shire.

ADJOURNED.

For a few days, at desire of an intending purchaser. TO BE SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 15th January 1787, in place of the 12th, within the house of David Gardner vintner in Strathgiglo, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN thereto belonging, lying at the east end of the populous and thriving village of Strathgiglo, in the shire of Fife, which have been but newly built by Robert Cooper, architect and surveyor, upon an elegant and commodious plan. The house consists of a kitchen, milk-house, larder, parlour, two large bed-rooms, and two servants' rooms off the kitchen, on the first flat, with a cellar and gardener's room adjoining; a dining and drawing-room, and a bedroom off each of them on the second flat; and two large bed-rooms, and servants' room on the attic story; besides closets and various other conveniences, all fitted up in the most complete and handsome manner. The garden is completely inclosed with a stone and lime wall; in front, a more beautiful piece of policy of its size is scarce anywhere to be met with, so that encumbrances upon it here would be altogether superfluous.

The premises are held of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; and the title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, will be seen in the hands of David Lister at Mr Bruce's, clerk to the filer, Queen's Street, Edinburgh; with whom persons intending to purchase may communicate. And the subjects will be shown by the said David Gardner.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at Berwick upon Tweed,



A Hull of a New Brig,

about 140 tons measurement, will carry 9 keels of coals at 11 feet water, and shift without ballast, is extraordinary well timbered, and a large scantling, all English Oak, is mostly kin'd below the wales, with 3 inch oak plank, and 3 wales of 4 1/2 inches Suedex plank; will answer well where burthen and dispatch is required; can be launched at five days notice.

Length of the Keel 60 Feet. Breadth of Beam 20 do. Depth of the Hold from the ceiling to the Deck 13 do.

Likewise, to be SOLD at the same place, a VESSEL, about 80 Tuns bounty measurement, built after the model of the Berwick Smacks, will be fit for any trade, particularly the Herring Fishing; will be ready to launch about June next, or sooner if required.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Arthur Byram of Berwick aforesaid.

WANTED,

By order of His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND Master General, and Honourable BOARD of ORDINANCE, To Complete the Artificer Company at Gibraltar,

GOOD STONE-CUTTERS, and able Workmen for Square, Moulded, or Groin Work. MASONS, Good Setters and Wallers. BRICKLAYERS, For Square, Ached, or Groin Work. CARPENTERS, Skilled in framing for Roofs, Floors, &c. and Joiners Work for finishings.

A Bounty of 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. will be given to each Recruit, via. One Guinea and a Crown on his being attested, and the remainder on his embarkation for Gibraltar.

None need apply under the age of twenty-one years, or upwards of forty, or who cannot have a good recommendation. The preference will be given to single men; but this is not meant to negative expert workmen, and men of good character, though married.

N. B. When disabled by age or infirmities, they will be entitled to a pension from the Honourable Board of Ordinance, of Sixpence per diem.

For particulars, enquire at the Engineer's Office, at the Castle, Edinburgh. HEN. RUDYERD, Capt. Commanding Engineer, North Britain.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

Two Tenements adjoining, in the Calton of Edinburgh, known by the name of *Howie's Land*, consisting of a ground flat in shops, three upper stories, with garrets, possessed by Alexander Leslie, Anne Ferguson, and other tenants, rent 44 l. Sterling, measuring in front, along the street of the High Calton, sixty feet, by thirty feet in breadth, and hold feu of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, as superiors, for payment of 9 l. 6 s. Scots of feu-duty.

For farther particulars enquire at Thomas Miller, silk-dyer, foot of Leith Wynd; or Anthony Barclay, writer to the filer, who will show the title-deeds and conditions of sale; and to either of whom such as incline to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup may apply.

Sale of Houses in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 24th day of January 1787, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon.

That LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, lately possessed by John Johnston of Grange, writer in Edinburgh, now deceased, lying in James's Court, on the north side thereof, being the second story under the level of the said Court by the west entry, and consisting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences.

That LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, being the fourth story above the shops of the fore-tenement of Milne's Court, opposite to the weigh-house, presently possessed by Mrs Orr, and consisting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, garret, and cellars belonging thereto.

The entry to both lodgings is to be at Whitfunday next; and intending purchasers may see the articles of roup, and be informed of other particulars, by applying to Alexander Abercromby clerk to the filer.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Haddington.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the evening.

The HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the Garden, Pigeon-house, &c. &c. are to be sold by public roup, and any person inclining to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to the said Charles Innes.

JUDICIAL SALE OF Lands in the County of Linlithgow.

By Adjournment, and Upset Price still further reduced. TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st of January 1787, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased William Belcher of Orange, viz.

All and Whole the Lands and Barony of GRANGE, with the coal and salt works, iron stone, iron ore, and others, with the reinds and pertinents, as specified in the act of roup.

ITEM—The Houses, Kiln, Malt-barn, and others, lying at Old Mill of Grange, of old called St John's Bank, and others, which were purchased by the deceased William Belcher, from David Stevenson, son and apparent heir of the deceased David Stevenson, shipmaster in Borrowstonness, being part of the said barony, and holden feu of the heirs of the said William Belcher for payment of 10 merks Scots, 64 bolls wheat, and 8 hens yearly.

ITEM—The Houses, Biggings, &c. in Bridgeness, and Piece of Ground lying at the west side of the Cunnigar of Grange, three Kail Yards, a Piece of Grass Ground, &c. which were purchased by the said William Belcher from Harry Allan, writer in Edinburgh, being also part of the said barony, and holden feu of the heirs of the said William Belcher, for payment of 20 s. Scots yearly.

The lands and houses, &c. are proven to be worth twenty-five and a half years purchase of the neat present rental, being 400 l. free of all deductions, amounting to

10,200

The coal and salt-works are proven to be worth eleven years purchase of the proven rental, being

3,300

The iron stone or iron ore is also proven to be worth eleven years purchase of the proven rental, being 100 l. amounting to

1,000

Total value, 14,500

Which was first reduced by the Lords to 13,800 l. afterwards to 13,000 l. and now to 12,200 l.

The lands lie within a mile of the town of Borrowstonness, and are holden blench of the Crown for payment of a penny Scots money, if asked only. The proprietor is entitled to vote for a member of parliament.

The articles, conditions, and acts of roup, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, deputy clerk of Session, or John John Ruffel, clerk to the filer.

N. B. The whole subjects under sale are set to one tenant at the net rent of 800 l. upon a thirty-one years lease which commenced at Martinmas 1771; and the tenant is thereby taken bound to pay every public burden and deduction whatever affecting the estate, during the currency of the lease. The proprietor has right to the pier and harbour of Grangepans, where there is good accommodation for shipping.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH, A fine New Smack, Whitby built, The BETSEY of Dunbar, WILLIAM MILLER Master, NOW at the Birth at Miller's Wharf, opposite Bur-street, London, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places a ja-cent. To fail the 20th inst. to be depended on.

The Betsey is a fine new vessel, well manned, sails remarkably fast, has good bedding, and two large cabins, elegantly fitted up for passengers, who may depend on the best usage, and every care and attention being paid to them.

PRESS INN.

DANIEL GORDON begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has entered into the above INN, and fitted it up in the best manner. As the Bridge over the Pease is now opened, those travelling that road may depend that no expense shall be spared either in house or stables, to render their journeys expeditious and agreeable.

Impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude, he returns his most sincere thanks for the many favours received while Walter for twelve years in the first taverns and inns in North Britain; and from his assiduous attention, he humbly solicits and hopes to merit their future favours, which shall be thankfully acknowledged by their much obliged and very humble servant, DANIEL GORDON.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, with careful drivers, on the shortest notice. January 2. 1787.

Building Areas to be Feued

BY PUBLIC ROUN.

THERE are to be FEUED by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 26th January 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

Several AREAS for building on, lying on the west side of the road to Leith, and adjoining to the buildings called Antigua-street.

The ground is laid out according to a plan; the situation of it is remarkably pleasant; the extensive views it affords, without the possibility of interruption, and the uncommonly beautiful variety of these views, mark it as admirably adapted for building.

The center of this ground is at the same distance from the Bridge as No. 30. in Prince's Street, which is several doors east of Hanover-street—as the church in George-street, and as the corner house of Queen-street, fronting St David's-street; and when the buildings on the ground freed some time ago by the trustees for the public records are finished, these will almost connect it with the town.—The opening, too, from Queen's-street to the road to Leith, which is soon to take place, will be of considerable importance to it. The advantages to be derived in building here, from the vicinity of the situation to the Register Office, with which so many persons of business have necessarily a connection, are obvious.

According to the plan, the buildings will have plots of back ground for the purposes of gardens and offices. The possessors of these will have the privilege of an open area, and will also have the liberty of intended wailing houses, and a large bleaching green, to be appropriated for the accommodation of the whole feuers. There is plenty of excellent water on the ground.

Independent of all these advantages, the feuers will be freed of the land cess and every other public tax, and will be exempted too from all the town's burdens. No premium or purchase-money will be demanded; and the payment of the feu-duty will not commence until the buildings are finished.

Further particulars may be had, and the plan of the ground may be seen, upon application to Mr James Jollie, writer to the filer, Royal Bank Close.

LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Friday the 22nd day of June next, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The Lands of MEIKLE KINDEACE, with the mills thereof, lying in the parish of Nigg, and county of Ross. The rent of this estate, after deducting minister's stipend, and a feu-duty payable from the mills, amounts by a judicial rental, taken some years ago, to 358 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of victual, besides kains and other customs.

The estate is most delightfully situated on the east side of the Firth of Forth, and is admirably adapted for a residence, which may be put into repair at a moderate expense. There are two plantations of fir trees of considerable extent, and in a very thriving condition, both fit for thinning, and immediately useful for various country purposes.—In the heart of one of the plantations, a space of upwards of 60 acres of a level, very improvable moor, has been left unplanted with a view to its being cultivated, which, with a little outlay of money, will make a beautiful well sheltered field.—In that part of the frith of Cromarty, which bounds the estate, there is found at low water, an inexhaustible quantity of shells, fit either for manure, (and which has been very successfully applied in that way) or for burning into lime. The whole lands are out of lease at Whitfunday first.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county; and the title-deeds are clear and complete.

Any person inclining to purchase by private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to Charles M'Intosh, writer to the filer, in whose hands the progress of writs, articles of roup, and rental may be seen; and who will give any further information that may be wanted.

Mr George M'Kenzie, residing in the house of Kindeace, will show the estate and plantations.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 26th day of January 1787, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

THE Subjects after-mentioned, which belonged to ANDREW CRANSTON, in the Abbey of Holyrood house, viz.

I. The Tenement of HOUSES and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey and parish of Canongate, set in tack to Mrs Binning; the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1s. 10d. Sterling; and the upset price, which is fixed at twelve years purchase of that rent, amounts to

1,565 2 2

II. The BREWERIES and other HOUSES, also lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Joseph Symington, Andrew Archer, and John Hardie; the free yearly rent of which extends to 36 l. 19s. 8d. 9-farthings Sterling; and the upset price is fixed at seven years purchase, being

1,273 18 1 7-12ths

III. The DWELLING-HOUSES in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Cumberland Linton and Thomas Swinton; the free yearly rent of which extends to 8 l. 19s. 11d. 1-farth Sterling; and the upset price is fixed at seven years purchase, being

1,62 19 7 4-12ths

IV. The Tenement of HOUSES lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford; the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17s. 9d. 9-farthings Sterling; and the upset price of this parcel is fixed at ten years purchase, being

1,268 18 1 6-12ths

V. The yearly FEU DUTY of 8 l. Sterling, and other casualties of superiority, exigible by Mr Cranston, in virtue of a feu charter, granted by him to the late George Miller, brewer in the Abbey. This Superiority is proven to be worth 21 years purchase of the feu-duty, and, at that rate, the upset price extends to

1,618 0 0

VI. The Tenement of HOUSES lying in the Abbeyhill, and parish of South Leith, possessed by James Keith and others, at the free yearly rent of 15 l. 3s. Sterling, and so be exposed at five years purchase of that rent, which makes the upset price amount to

1,75 15 0

The subjects will be exposed to sale either in the parcels above mentioned, or in such other lots as may suit intending offerers.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are in the hands of Mr John Callender, deputy-clerk of Session, and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie jun. writer to the filer, who will communicate any other particulars to persons wishing for further information.